

The Alexandria Gazette.

VOLUME LXIV.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1863.

NUMBER 23.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.
OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over
Stone's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—
Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the commanding general this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results.

Continue and exercise these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-trying associates of the ninth corps. His prayers are, that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major Gen. Burnside:
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

THE AMENITIES OF THE WAR.

A letter from Fredericksburg to the Richmond Enquirer says:

"To-day the body of Capt. Lawton, wounded in the recent battle at Fredericksburg and carried to a hospital in Alexandria, where he died, was returned to our lines, attended by his fond and devoted wife, who had gone to nurse him, but who found him no more when she reached there. The passage of his body was marked by both sides with the honors due to his rank, and on the part of the enemy an escort of infantry, with arms reversed, and marching to the sound of martial music, paid the last honors due to the departed brave. The sight was a touching one, and no less grateful to our feelings than it was creditable to the magnanimity of our foe. On our side everything was done decently and in order, under the supervision of that soldier and gentleman, Gen. Kershaw.

"An incident has just come to our notice which deserves to be recorded. It seems that about the time the enemy appeared on the Stafford Hill, Young Irvin, of Stafford, a member of General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, by accident found himself within the enemy's lines, and being unable to extricate himself was arrested by the Yankees as a spy, and tried and condemned as a spy for execution. The fact becoming known to General R. E. Lee, that officer, knowing the charge to be baseless, at once informed Gen. Burnside, who immediately, and to his credit, unconditionally released Irvin."

On Saturday, the steamer Salvor left the government wharf in Washington, having on board about 35 soldiers under sentence of court martial, who will be put to work on the Rip Raps, and about 20 deserters from regiments in Banks' command, who will be forwarded from Fortress Monroe to Banks' headquarters.

WAR NEWS.

An arrival from New Orleans brings advices to the 13th inst., and from the Texas coast, by the way of Key West, to the 17th. There is no news of the advance of the Banks' expedition up the Mississippi.

It is reported that the Confederate Generals Forrest, Stevens and Wheeler, with their forces, were at Franklin, eighteen miles south of Nashville, on Saturday. The Confederates attacked the bridge guards on the railroad, ten miles below Nashville, on Sunday, but were repulsed.

Last Monday, the Confederates made a raid into Holly Springs, committing numerous depredations. A large number of negroes that were left behind by the Federals when they retired, were attacked, and several killed and wounded, and the remainder sent South.

The steamer Mary Boardman, arrived at N. York from New Orleans, brings Galveston advices to the 13th inst. The U. S. navy has again suffered in the vicinity of Galveston—this time by a daring exploit, it is said, of the Alabama. On the 17th, the Brooklyn, with six other Federal war vessels, were off Galveston. A steamer was seen in the offing, and the Hatteras, a transport steamer, but carrying four-guns, was sent out to speak her. In reply to the hail of the Hatteras, those on board the steamer said that she was "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war S. itire." The Hatteras then attempted to send a boat to her, when the steamer, which there is no doubt was the Alabama, opened fire on her. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn immediately started in pursuit, but night coming on she lost sight of the Alabama. The Hatteras was so damaged by the broadside she received as to sink shortly afterwards.

Enforcing the draft in Connecticut has ended. It will be remembered that all the conscripts either ran away or procured certificates of disability from feed surgeons. The state military authorities fulminated threats against the runaways, but an order has just been issued by the adjt. general of the state, nullifying all warrants of arrest, and giving the deserters certificates of good character.

The N. Y. World denounces the plan of arming negroes, and incorporating them into the rank and file of the U. S. army.

A poor stone-cutter in Port Byron, Conn., has just received intelligence that a fortune of \$300,000 in gold is awaiting his order at the Bank of Dublin.

The New York World gives currency to a Washington rumor that the Army of the Potomac is to be divided, and all but a small portion retained for the defence of Washington sent to other fields of operation.

The Common Council of New York have tendered a public reception to General Fitz John Porter.

The N. Y. Tribune, which prophesied such great results from the "emancipation proclamation," exhibits recently a wonderful change in sentiment since the 1st of January.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foote read letters from operatives in England returning thanks for the aid sent them, and expressing the wish that means could be provided for their emigration hither. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the organization of the volunteer and militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States. The bill for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast, and the bill to suspend the sale of confiscated lands in and about Port Royal, S. C., were passed. The resolution submitted by Mr. Wilson some days since, directing an inquiry as to alleged interference with the plans of Gen. Burnside by a subordinate general, was passed. The bill to reimburse citizens of Minnesota for losses received in the late Indian outbreak, was passed.

In the House of Representatives, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, urging an appropriation of \$200,000 for a navy yard at League Island, on the Delaware. A communication was received from the Military Governor of the District, in relation to the "confiscation of rebel property," and recommending the amendment of the law. Mr. Stevens' bill for the raising and equipping of one hundred and fifty thousand negro soldiers, was postponed until to-day, a motion to postpone until the 3d of March having been defeated. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the financial bill. Mr. Stevens' substitute was rejected, receiving only eighteen votes in its favor, and the bill reported to the House. The House rejected the amendment made in committee taxing bank deposits, and the bill was finally passed without a division. The post office appropriation bill was also passed, and after disposing of several private bills, the House adjourned.

The iron-clad gunboat Nahant, which put into the Delaware during the recent storm, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday.

The New York House of Assembly organized yesterday by the election of Mr. Callicot as Speaker. Mr. Callicot was a Democrat, but was elected by the Republicans.

The reports of French reverses in Mexico are not entirely authentic, and need confirmation.

The French iron-clad steamship La Normandie, has been sent to France, as it has been found the crew could not live in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico with the defective ventilation of that ship. This circumstance, together with the fact that the vessel was strained on her voyage out, shows that the French have as much trouble with their iron-clads as have the English or Americans with theirs.

A letter to the New York Tribune, dated from the army headquarters, Jan. 25th, says: "A brigadier general commanding a division was yesterday placed under arrest by General Burnside, for denouncing the policy of the administration upon the slavery question and expressing disloyal sentiments."